

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00  
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$3.50  
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$4.00  
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00  
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00  
Twenty-fourth Farmer, One Year, \$1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:  
Daily Bee, without Sunday, per copy, 10c  
Daily Bee, without Sunday, per week, 70c  
Daily Bee, including Sunday, per week, 1.00  
Sunday Bee, per copy, 10c  
Evening Bee, without Sunday, per week, 70c  
Evening Bee, including Sunday, per week, 1.00  
Complaints of irregularity in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES:  
Omaha: The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M Street.  
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Street.  
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.  
Chicago: 1601 North Dearborn.  
New York: 100 Broadway.  
Washington: 601 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE:  
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS:  
Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES:  
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:  
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George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1901, was as follows:

1.....	29,100	17.....	29,500
2.....	29,050	18.....	29,020
3.....	29,080	19.....	29,410
4.....	29,060	20.....	29,130
5.....	29,040	21.....	29,470
6.....	29,020	22.....	29,500
7.....	29,170	23.....	32,720
8.....	29,810	24.....	29,770
9.....	29,900	25.....	30,710
10.....	29,700	26.....	30,400
11.....	29,850	27.....	29,075
12.....	29,020	28.....	32,400
13.....	29,055	29.....	30,780
14.....	29,030	30.....	30,910
15.....	29,000	31.....	33,500
16.....	29,050	32.....	33,500
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Less unsold and returned copies.....			9,882
Net total sales.....			307,458
Net daily average.....			30,274

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,  
Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, A. D. 1901.  
M. B. HUNTING,  
(Seal), Notary Public.

Register today.

Last chance to register today.

Registrars sit from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

The robbers who are devoting their attention to Iowa banks are doing a safe business.

The Winnebago Indians are being vaccinated. It is to be hoped the vaccine may work better than the Indian.

If you neglect to register you will forfeit your right to vote. Last year's registration does not hold good this year.

Iowa people will not believe this is a genuine political campaign until Fred White and Pansy Blossom Butler have been heard from.

If the Pan-American congress keeps up its present gait it will need an official referee and timekeeper before the sessions are concluded.

The position of director of the mint will be an important office when Henry Watterson is elected president and mint julep made the national decoction.

Tammany's fireworks accidentally exploded before the time intended. Possibly there will be no opportunity to use them after election.

Stripped of all side issues, the main question before the voters of Omaha next Tuesday is whether the tax rate shall stay up or come down.

The democratic county board for Douglas county has squandered more money within the past three years than the school board, and that is saying a great deal.

There is \$58,000,000 on deposit in the banks of Nebraska, an increase of \$3,000,000 during the past six months. Nebraska seems to be keeping up its end of the prosperity procession.

The Treasury department has resumed the purchase of bonds. Republican administrations are the only ones that know how to accumulate a surplus in the treasury available for debt sinking.

The supreme effort which the fusion organ is making to inject some life into the state campaign of its party closely resembles a coronation act in a circus—it is hard on the performer and equally hard on the spectators.

A bill prohibiting the free coinage of silver has passed the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The Spanish legislators do not appear to realize that they are rendering themselves liable to be indicted for being accessory after the fact to the crime of '73.

The project of colonizing the Boers in the range country has been again revived. Natural conditions in Wyoming would be similar to those they are accustomed to, and they would find added advantage that they would never be called upon to trek again.

The Board of County Commissioners imposes more than \$500,000 of taxes annually upon the citizens of Omaha. Every taxpayer is interested in the selection of commissioners who will stand against overlaps, sinecures, political grading and all manner of tax-eating.

Director Moore of the Weather bureau in his annual report states there is no ground for the belief that hail storms can be prevented by the firing of cannon or that rain can be produced by bombarding the sky. The Lincoln rain-maker is certain, however, that he did not keep all his neighbors awake at night and burn a large quantity of good powder for nothing. A court of inquiry might be called to settle the question.

## LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The agitation for further currency legislation seems to us to be untimely and mischievous. The currency is on a gold basis and will remain so. There appears to be an ample supply for the requirements of business, though it is true that at the beginning of the crop movement there was for a brief time a tight money market, partly because of the large amount of money lying idle in the treasury. As to making the currency more elastic there seems to be no urgent necessity for legislation to accomplish this.

Perhaps no one has given this subject more careful and intelligent consideration than Mr. Charles G. Dawes, former controller of the currency, who in an address a few days ago before the Illinois State Bankers' association unqualifiedly opposed the idea of allowing the national banks to issue asset currency, also asserting that at present there is plenty of elasticity to the currency. Mr. Dawes declared that it was out of the question to discuss asset currency as a benefit to the government in running its financial plans. The government credit was protected in the gold act of last March. It is the business interests of the country that should be considered in any change and not the government. He seriously questioned the idea under the asset currency scheme of allowing banks to issue currency and then have them taxed 5 per cent and pay 1 per cent tax on uncovered circulation. He asked why such risks be limited and said: "If there was really danger of a loss to the government in such a plan, why was not the government affected in the same manner? It is putting a risk on the depositors which they should not be asked to carry. With such a system all small banks would issue such notes and the great banks would not make on them because of the small amount of profit. The western banks would use such notes and it would be on them that the burden would fall."

Mr. Dawes said that under the national bank system there is plenty of elasticity and he did not think there is need of legislation in regard to this. "We have sufficient elasticity in the draft and note system of our country to do all the business we do," he said, adding that we need asset currency only in times of a crisis and that there is danger in this system of giving too much elasticity to currency and thus destroy the currency itself. He referred to the great advances made in this country in the national bank system. In the last ten years our system has increased 50 per cent over that of England. For this reason we do not need a centralized bank system. The period of all crises has been short and it was found after such a period, extending only for a few months, there was more money than was needed to supply the country. The depositor, said Mr. Dawes, must have ample protection in all financial changes and the bankers are more interested in the care of such customers than they are in questionable profits that might occur.

We believe that in this matter the judicious policy is to let well enough alone. The business of the country is being transacted under prevailing currency conditions without hindrance. No legitimate enterprise finds any difficulty in obtaining what money it needs. Any tinkering with the currency at this time, it seems to us, is more likely to disturb than to improve financial conditions and is therefore to be deprecated. We are inclined to believe that this will be found the predominant feeling in congress.

## AN IMPUDENT THREAT.

The Omaha correspondent of the Lincoln Journal, who receives his inspiration at headquarters, breaks out again in the following fashion, pretending to quote a member of the new republican county committee:

"Rosewater might as well understand that we are keeping close on him and the attitude of his paper toward the county ticket. I know that republicans all over the state have their eyes upon Rosewater, and if any considerable portion of the ticket is defeated Rosewater will have something to explain to Nebraska republicans hereafter. There is no good reason why we should not elect every man on the ticket even against the strong men put up for some of the offices by the democrats. There are 1,800 more republicans in Douglas county than there are fusionists. That was the majority for Major McKinley for president. I believe the republican margin is greater now, as the populist party has about played itself out here. If any of the republican candidates are defeated it will be republicans who will be to blame."

Is it not a piece of sublime impudence for the Mercer-nary deserters whose treachery has kept the court house filled with democrats and populists for four years and who did their best to turn the city hall over to the common enemy last year to indulge in such idle threats at this stage of the campaign? Do they imagine that the republicans of Nebraska are ignorant of the fact that the state was redeemed from populism and two republicans elected to the United States senate by the almost superhuman efforts exerted by The Bee and its editors in the face of the open disloyalty of Omaha federal office holders and the organized opposition of men who ought now to be thankful that they have not been scarified instead of being generously accorded active support as candidates on this year's ticket? Instead of showing grateful appreciation of the generous treatment accorded to them by Rosewater on the stump and in personal solicitation of campaign funds, the self-appointed custodians of the conscience of the party want to make Rosewater responsible for possible defeat, which, if it comes, will be simply just retribution for their own disloyalty.

False and treacherous in all things, they are also false in the figures by which they try to impose upon republicans outside of this city. It is not true that Douglas county gave McKinley a majority of 1,800. The vote in Douglas county on president in 1900 was 14,340 for McKinley and 13,279 for Bryan, a republican majority of 1,061. Governor Dietrich went out of Douglas county with but 800, which shows that the bushwhackers did not stop with the legislative ticket.

In the present campaign the faction

that pretends to be "keeping cases on Rosewater" and to threaten him with dire destruction has complete control of machinery of the party. No member of the old organization has placed a straw in their way, but on the contrary every regulation made by the new machine has been responded to without the slightest display of sore-headedness. If anything goes wrong next Tuesday, the full measure of responsibility will be upon those who have assumed the command of the party forces.

## CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the treasurer of the United States presents little that is new, but some of the facts are worth bearing in mind, notable among them being the figures relating to the surplus. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, the surplus in the national treasury was over \$77,000,000 and for the first quarter of the current fiscal year the decrease in revenue averaged a little over \$1,000,000 a month as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. If receipts continue at this rate and expenditures are not increased, there will be a surplus at the end of the current fiscal year exceeding \$90,000,000.

This suggests the question whether it is not entirely safe and expedient to reduce the revenue. There are large enterprises soon to be undertaken. The construction of an interoceanic canal will doubtless be authorized at the coming session of congress. The laying of a Pacific cable should be done by the government. River and harbor improvements will call for liberal appropriations, as also will additions to the navy. But with all these demands in addition to present expenditures a reduction of revenue could still safely be made and the burden of taxation lightened to some extent.

The matter should certainly receive the careful attention of congress. Undoubtedly the democrats will urge its consideration and the party in control of congress cannot afford to ignore the subject. It is perhaps wise, as Secretary Gage has urged, to have a moderate surplus from year to year; but it is not easy to justify the continuance of taxation that yields so great a surplus as that of last year. Such large accumulation in the national treasury of idle money, which is taken from the channels of business, is manifestly not a policy to be persisted in.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Does The Bee still insist that its charge that Mr. Cermak, the candidate for Omaha's school board, is a prohibitionist, should receive serious consideration?—World-Herald.

The Bee never charged that Mr. Cermak was a prohibitionist. It simply called attention to the fact that Mr. Cermak had been registered as a prohibitionist a year ago and had explained that record as being "just for fun."

The Bee now asks the question whether a man who, while under oath, to make true answer to all questions put to him by the registration board, answers falsely, "just for fun," is a fit person to become a member of the Board of Education?

And this also reminds us that Cermak claimed to be a republican when he had himself registered as a prohibitionist last year, while this year he passes himself off as a democrat. Cermak's political coat of many colors seems to have been borrowed from his near relative, Dr. Swoboda, who was a republican up to the opening of the campaign two years ago; became a democrat "just for fun" after the republican county convention; had himself nominated for coroner on the demo-pop fusion ticket, and after being defeated turned his political coat once more, became a republican this fall and had his name presented before the republican city convention as a candidate for the Board of Education. Being rejected and baffled in his ambition to get office, he again turned his coat and is now hard at work as a non-partisan for the democratic school board ticket. When the election is over we anticipate the acrobatic doctor will give it out cold that he had turned a political head-spring "just for fun."

## THE KAISER'S THREAT.

The recent declaration of Emperor William, that if no commercial treaties are negotiated he will "smash things to pieces," is not regarded very seriously at Washington, whatever may be thought of it in Europe, for which, presumably, it was chiefly intended. The utterance of the kaiser was undoubtedly in response to the Austrian and Russian announcements that if the proposed German tariff should be adopted the existing commercial treaties between Germany and those countries will not be renewed, with intimations that a policy of retaliation might be adopted. This was well calculated to nettle Emperor William and his threat is quite characteristic, though it is not easy to see what he would smash to pieces or why the smashing would not be at least as damaging to Germany as to the countries with which she now has commercial treaties.

Senator Cullom construes the kaiser's declaration as meaning that unless the United States revises its tariff or adopts reciprocal measures which will give Germany better opportunities to get into our markets, retaliatory methods will be resorted to to keep our products out of Germany, and the Illinois senator remarked that threats of retaliation will not have any influence upon this government in endeavoring to protect its own interests both at home and abroad. He expressed the opinion that nothing will be done in the direction of a revision of the present tariff by the coming congress.

Of course congress will not permit Germany or any other country to dictate our tariff policy, yet it will not be entirely wise to give no heed to foreign feeling and sentiment with respect to closer commercial relations. We have a large trade with Germany, amounting last year to \$101,000,000, and we should make every reasonable effort to retain and if possible increase it. In order to do this it will doubtless be necessary to offer tariff concessions

to Germany, in the form of a reciprocity agreement. This can be done, probably, without any change in the present tariff law, but if not it might be expedient to make some change, perhaps at least to the extent of broadening the scope of the reciprocity clauses. Whether or not the declaration of Emperor William was intended for the United States as well as for European countries, it expresses a feeling which should not be wholly disregarded.

In the last issue of the Conservative, J. Sterling Morton declares that "the head of a department who knowingly pays out as wages money belonging to the government to men and women whom he knows are not needed and whom he knows do not earn the money, is guilty of altruistic larceny." If Mr. Morton's definition of altruistic larceny is correct that species of pilfering from taxpayers is quite pronounced in the management of our public schools under the beneficent supervision of Superintendent Pearce.

The Chinese are fixing up stage scenery castles on the walls of Peking to take the place of those knocked down by the foreign soldiers so that the town will look natural when the emperor returns. The officials should touch off some red fire and stage thunder just to convince his royal highness that foreign cannon had never desecrated the sacred city.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for the champions of Superintendent Pearce to justify the flagrant favoritism in the selection and promotion of teachers to the machine. But intelligent men and women who desire to elevate the standard of our schools and put an end to these abuses are not likely to be deceived by such campaign methods.

Sylvester Scovill appears as a witness in the closing days of the Schley inquiry. It is incomprehensible how he had kept out of it so long, for readers of the yellow journals know full well that Scovill fought the war with Spain all by himself and knows all about it. Nothing but his innate modesty prevented him from claiming the Santiago prize money himself.

The republican candidates for school board are in every respect the equals of the candidates on the democratic ticket. The republican candidates appeal for popular support on a platform that pledges them to put an end to nepotism, favoritism and wasteful extravagance. The demo-fusion candidates are pledged to no reform.

Candidate Funkhouser is still very busy trying to explain away his brilliant financing as chairman of the finance committee of the school board whereby he managed to draw from the taxpayers and disburse over \$100,000 more this year than in 1899 and \$71,000 more than 1900 without reducing the floating debt.

The gratifying announcement is made that the repaving of Harney street between Fifteenth and Twentieth will be begun at once and pushed to completion this year. With the exception of Sixteenth street no thoroughfare has been so badly broken up as Harney, and no improvement will cause more general satisfaction.

## Good Thing for Jones.

Kansas City Journal.  
Senator Jones returned to the republican party. This is cause for sincere congratulation to Senator Jones. It is of small consequence to the republican party.

## Blather of Fool Friends.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.  
Admiral Schley may well pray to be saved from the fool friends who are planning to make a circus show of him in a tour throughout the country. This is supposed to be preparatory to bringing him out as a candidate for the presidency. Admiral Dewey could give him some advice on that subject which might be useful to him.

## Significant Evidence of Peace.

Indianapolis Journal.  
The action of the cabinet in continuing the reduction of the army in the Philippines goes to show that its most reliable information does not sustain the reports of newspapers that a hostile feeling pervades the archipelago which is certain to break out in insurrection if a large army is not present to suppress it.

## Moving on the Combines.

Buffalo Express.  
It is reported that Attorney General Knox is preparing another case against a prominent corporation for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Not only that, but he will urge upon congress certain legislation enjoining his powers for the collection of evidence against trusts. This will prove somewhat disconcerting to those politicians who have been calling Mr. Knox a supporter of trusts.

## Vinegar Mixed with Sugar.

New York Tribune.  
Is it not lamentable that the nature of their products does not sweeten the relation between the refiners of beet sugar and those refiners of cane sugar who are united in the Sugar trust? Strange to say, the rivalry between them could hardly be sourer and more bitter if they were all engaged in the manufacture of gall. Have they forgotten the old saw that molasses catches more flies than vinegar?

## Vote for More Capital.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.  
The sensible citizens of Nebraska want more, not less capital to come into the state, establish manufacturing, pay out wages and convert raw products into commodities. That citizenship ought therefore to vote against Hollenbeck and all the other nominees on the populist ticket—a ticket supported by every Bryanarchist, communist, socialist and anarchist in Nebraska—needs no more, not less incorporated capital engaged in manufacturing. Call it in by voting against those who would drive it out.

## Boosting American Pride.

New York Tribune.  
The estimate that the population of the United States and its possessions will reach a total of 100,000,000 at the end of the first years of this century has a rounded fulness which may put American pride to sleep. It may be prudent to moderate the screams of the eagle and not to count too many chickens years in advance. Some of the eggs may be bad. This is a wonderful fact, and it is growing amazingly. In fact, we grow so fast that we should be wary of valoury. It is time to take heed.

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Birmingham, England, which long ago made brass idols for the poor heathen who would otherwise have been obliged to bow down to wood and stone, is now very much afraid that medals to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII will be "made in Germany." Indeed, Germans are already manufacturing these medals and shipping them to England. The merchandise marks act is complied with by printing "made in Germany" on the wrappings, but there is nothing in the medals themselves to indicate their foreign extraction. The Birmingham manufacturers are anxious to have the medals themselves indelibly marked with their alien character. Such a mark might deface the medal and make it unsalable; otherwise it would probably have very little effect. It is generally complained that marking foreign goods with the nationality of their origin has not prevented their sale in England, and in foreign countries and the colonies the only effect of declaring the country where they were made has been to increase the direct export trade of shipping German manufactures through England, where a certain margin of profit was left. The customer cares very little where a thing is made so long as it is the thing that he wishes and the price is low.

There are more than 470,000 signatures to the petition which the Finlanders recently forwarded, through the Finnish senate, to the czar, in relation to the recent edicts on military service. Nowhere are these edicts referred to as "laws." The petition says that the edicts are not laws, that the "Finnish people possess a fatherland of their own, and that those who belong to this country are Finnish citizens." This, it says, is "incompatible with the indisputable right of the Finnish people to maintain its union with Russia, the political position that was in 1809 irrevocably guaranteed to Finland." Elsewhere it cites the reply of the Finnish estates at the extraordinary Diet of 1839, wherein the estates asserted their right to participate in legislation on military service, and pointed out that, in the event of a new military law, law enacted in a different manner, it will be impossible to recognize such a law as legally binding, even provided that it was applied by means of external force, and that it will appear to the Finnish people merely as an edict. In conclusion, it declares that the military burden in itself is far less onerous than the loss of security and the disregard of legal principles.

The intelligence office of the Imperial German navy has issued a critical report upon the lessons to be learned from the recent French naval maneuvers, the criticisms being founded largely upon the French official accounts. The conclusions are interesting, especially when compared with those of British and other foreign observers. It is held that the maneuvers fully demonstrated the difficulties and the vital importance of reconnoitering, and that the number of French ships employed in this service was insufficient. The most instructive lesson of the maneuvers is declared to be the proof that the full fighting capacity of a fleet can only be maintained by keeping each ship in constant service. As for the submarine boats, it is pointed out that their attacks were made in the daytime and against ships that were lying still. The torpedoes hit and the approach of the boat was undetected, which is held to indicate that the submarine may be successful under especially favorable circumstances; but that the area of vision under water is very limited is proved by the fact that the assailant came to the surface exactly under the prow of the battleship which had been fired at and would have been run over had not been for skillful maneuvering. The machinery and crews were fully adequate to the demands upon them, but the torpedo boats, says the German critics, did not justify the confidence that had been placed in them.

The reserve of the Russian press, amounting in some quarters to practical silence, in regard to the political situation in Afghanistan, has caused considerable comment in diplomatic circles in touch with Downing street, and some doubt has been cast upon the accuracy of dispatches from Simla stating that all was quiet at Kabul and that Habibullah Khan had been recognized as amir of Afghanistan by his brothers and chiefs of the native troops. It is learned from Russian sources of information that the new amir is considerably disturbed by the sudden withdrawal of his brothers and has taken timely measures of defense, surrounding himself with a body of faithful troops. It is also said that he has sent out on all the roads leading to Kabul strong detachments, which will prevent the return of his brothers to the capital, or, if possible, bring them back as rebel prisoners. Habibullah is also believed to be aware that under the direction of his elder brother, Emir Abdur Rahman, the amir of the warlike people of the hills, who recognize him as the lawful successor to Abdur Rahman and look upon Nasrullah Khan as the favorite of England. It is also thought at St. Petersburg that Habibullah has resolved to ask the assistance of the czar in the annexation of Bokhara, promising always to be the faithful friend of Russia.

The British expedition, under Major Austin, which has been making surveys along the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier, had a terrible experience. After traversing vast regions of swamps, they penetrated the practically unknown country of Boma, and on March last they entered the desert, where, for a month, they underwent great suffering and privation. Often it was necessary to keep the animals without water for forty-eight hours. At the beginning of April water was found, the expedition reaching the Sacchi river. There Major Austin found on a bush a piece of rag which proved to be a silk handkerchief, with an initial B in the corner. It undoubtedly belonged to the Italian explorer Bottogo, who was murdered in this region some years ago. After leaving the Sacchi supplies began to give out and the situation became most critical, officers and men being reduced to less than half rations. Orders had to be given to kill the transport animals for food. It was then decided to strike south into the Uganda protectorate, the main supply having been completed between the Sudan and Abyssinia. It was not until May that Lake Rudolf was reached. Here a band of Turkhanas swept down upon the caravan and murdered three soldiers, whom they left dead on the ground. At midnight they tried to rush the camp, but were beaten off. They followed the expedition for some days and kept up a desultory rear and flank attack, in which several more of Major Austin's men lost their lives.

Teller's Lonesome Position.  
Washington Post.  
The return of Senator John F. Jones to the republican party will leave Senator Teller in a rather extreme position. It will be recalled the democratic party deserted its time-honored sound money principles in order to attract recruits like Jones, Stewart and Teller, and in doing so sacrificed the support of such men as William, Olney, Francis, Dickinson and others who declined to sacrifice convictions for expediency and exchange principles for policy. It is not about time for the democratic party to take stock and indulge in some reflection?

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## POLITICAL DRIFT.

Polio of the voters of Greater New York, made by opposing parties, indicate that both sides will win.

Nearly thirty Tilden democratic clubs have been organized in Chicago and the Carter Harrison crowd manifest unusual heat under the collar.

Senators Pettus and Morgan are the oldest members of the upper branch of congress. The former is 80 and the latter 77. Bailey of Texas, who is only 38, is the youngest.

A bunch of New York women raised \$22,700 for the Low campaign fund in two days this week. That's the kind of a hustle that tickles the boys on the firing line.

The registration in the city of Boston this year has been unusually high for a contest of less political importance than one in which presidential electors and congressmen are voted for.

Grover Cleveland has come out in favor of the democratic ticket in New Jersey. This indicates that Grover's mind is not wholly occupied with the task of defending the veracity of fishermen.

Justice Jerome of New York, candidate for district attorney on the union ticket, is the most strenuous candidate in sight. He makes from ten to fifteen speeches a day, kicks Croker for exercise and lunches on tiger meat. Without Tammany a campaign in New York would be a very tame affair.

Seven American presidents were born in Virginia. The Adamsons, John and John Quincy, were born in Massachusetts. Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk were born in North Carolina. Pierce was a native of New Hampshire, Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Cleveland of New Jersey and Arthur of Vermont. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky.

Robert E. Burke, the Croker of Chicago, who was indicted for pocketing the fees of his office—city oil inspector—has secured his liberty by a writ of habeas corpus, the court deciding that the city ordinance making the office a salaried one was in conflict with the state oil inspection law, which permits fees. At the time of the indictment Burke hastily paid \$30,000 into the city treasury. Now he wants the money back. The treasurer has invited Bob to go away back and sit down.

## HOW THE DUTCH DO IT.

Methods Employed in Reclaiming Land in Holland.  
Chicago Chronicle.

"The Dutch have taken Holland" is not so much of a truism as it seems. They have taken a part of it and intend to take a great deal more. There is a project on foot for draining the Zuider Zee. The undertaking has been a subject of discussion in Holland for more than half a century, but now it has taken on a more practical shape and is to be a political issue.

About fifty years ago Haarlem lake was drained and more than 16,000 people are living on what was once the bed of the lake. Zuider Zee, which contains more than 1,300 square miles, was a trifling extent until All Saints' day in 1247, when the North sea swallowed up a large tract of country. So the Netherlands in shutting out the sea are only reclaiming what rightfully belongs to them.

It is not yet decided whether the work will be done by inclosing with a dike a large tract now under water and then pumping this into the sea or by constructing one great barrier dike and reclaiming the inclosed area by installments. The latter plan is the more ambitious and more expensive, but doubtless more economical in the end. It would require eighteen years and the cost would be \$40,000,000. It is proposed to raise the sum by loan and to

pay it off, principal and interest, in sixty years. The patience, energy and thrift of the Netherlands make the big enterprise thoroughly feasible. In song and story their merits have been recognized, and it was not without reason that Goethe in his greatest poem made the Dutch the type of an industrious, happy people, the possessors of a free soil gained not by conquest over a weaker people, but by an honest wrest from the shallows of the sea that which was lawfully its own.

## SMILING LINES.

Brooklyn Eagle: Teacher (in year 1910)—Willie, what four historic events occurred during the year 1907?  
Willie Boerum—W-Why, —er, —why, the Boer war ended four times.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "A man is known by his works," declared the irrepressible reformer, who was addressing a large and enthusiastic audience.  
"Your's must be a gas works!" shouted a rude, uncultured person who occupied a back seat.

Detroit Free Press: "It is quite the fad now to have new morners," said Mrs. Snuggs.  
"Then I'm right in style," replied Mrs. Spiffin. "I had pneumonia real bad last month."

Washington Star: "Why don't you challenge him to prove the truth of his scandalous assertions?" said the American.  
"That would be too easy a task for him," answered the European. "I'll have to challenge him to fight."

Chicago Tribune: Ardup (taking one of them in his hands)—They say it's unkind to open an umbrella in a house.  
Salesman (who knows him)—You'll be in great luck if you can open an umbrella account in this house.

Brooklyn Eagle: Perdita—I understand Mr. Hinks plays the cornet.  
Lydecker—You have been misinformed. He works it.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that off the Newfoundland fishing banks the duchess of York was severely mauled."  
"